

Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals  
at Frankfort. May 5, 1852.—45.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

## COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,  
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,  
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,  
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,  
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,  
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,  
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

## Money Lost.

The subscriber lost, in Frankfort, on Sunday, somewhere between the postoffice and Gray & Todd's store, a small pocket book, with a steel rim, containing \$420. The money was in four one hundred dollar bills—three of them on the State Bank of Tennessee, and one on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; fifteen dollars in gold and about five in small notes. The person finding the money will receive a reward of \$100 on returning it to the Commonwealth office, or to S. J. DAVIS, Jr.

## The Crittenden Dinner in Woodford.

We were present, on Thursday last, at the great festival in Woodford, given by the citizens of that county, to the Hon. J. M. Crittenden, as evidence of their regard for him as a man, and of their approbation of his course in the Senate of the United States.

The place selected for the assemblage of the people was in a beautiful grove in the immediate vicinity of Versailles, where such preparation was made for their accommodation as was worthy the ancient renown of that community for liberal, enlightened and open-hearted hospitality. The day itself was auspicious for the occasion. It was clear, calm, and serene, and that beautiful land never looked more lovely to the eye, and never more attractive to the heart. The cause itself of the assemblage was one of peculiar interest. An aged public servant, born almost within sight of the place from which he was to speak—a man whose early youth—whose vigorous manhood and mature age had all been marked by every grace that could grace a gentleman—whose honor was without a stain—whose words were those of eloquence and whose acts had been those of a patriot—who had filled every position whether public or private, to the fullest requirements of virtue, of genius, of courage or of patriotism, was again in the home of his boyhood and in the bosom of those who loved him with a brother's love. He was to appear in the midst of contemporaries and of hereditary friends. A few venerable men who, to use his own beautiful language, had rambled together with him before the dawn of the virgin soil of this glorious region, still survived to welcome him to his and their early home; while the children and grandchildren of the companions of his school-days pressed forward to greet the man whom they had been taught to revere from their earliest infancy. And in addition to this outpouring of the people of Woodford, great numbers from the adjacent counties had come up to do honor to the man for whom this tribute was specially prepared.

We cannot pretend to be accurate in any estimate of the numbers who were present, but heard them variously estimated from 4000 to 5000. The number of carriages of different descriptions, as reported by one who took the pains to count them, amounted to 500, and vast numbers came on horseback and on foot, so that when the whole were convened, it was such an assembly as cannot well be met with outside of the blue-grass region of Kentucky. More beautiful women certainly this nation does not afford—a nobler looking, more intelligent race of men can nowhere be found. They are, indeed, the fit inheritors of this garden of the West.

Mr. Crittenden was escorted to the grounds from the residence of his friend, Mr. Jones, by a large number of his friends in carriages and on horseback, preceded by a band of music; and on his arrival was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. He was introduced to the company by Major Kemp Goodloe in an exceedingly eloquent and appropriate address, in which he alluded, in a felicitous manner, to the circumstance of Mr. Crittenden's having been born in that immediate vicinity—of having passed so much of his eventful life in their midst—of his having enjoyed their unabated affection through every vicissitude of his career, and of his being still as much beloved by them now as ever. He then glanced rapidly at the principal incidents that had given him such eminent distinction among his fellow-men, and dwelt at some length upon the history of the slave agitation in Congress and upon Mr. Crittenden's great effort to tranquilize the country by offering an amendment to the Lecompton bill, assuring him that his whole course on that trying occasion was such as had met the entire approbation of those who had known him longest and best, and that they had met to-day, in this manner, to express to him their gratitude for the honor he had reflected upon Kentucky by his noble stand in favor of right, truth and justice, against fraud, violence and oppression.

To this Mr. Crittenden responded at considerable length and in his most forcible and happiest manner. Nothing could have exceeded the graceful tenderness with which he alluded to Woodford county as the home of his father and

the place of his birth, and the recollections which his beautiful touches called up brought tears of sympathy to every eye. To whatever was personal to himself he replied with unaffected modesty, and passed it by as the tribute of affection which he could best acknowledge by the quiet response of his own heart, which was filled with happiness by such words of cheer and such testimonials of love from those who he knew loved him too well to flatter him. From this he passed at once to the great theme of the Constitution for the people of Kansas, and addressing himself to its discussion with all the earnestness of one deeply imbued with its magnitude, he argued it with the same transcendent ability with which he had enchaind the master-spirits of the American Congress. And he was listened to with the profoundest attention. No one would have supposed that this was an assemblage in the shades of the forest without rules of government or any conventional restraints, where some disorder might reasonably be looked for. But each individual listened with anxiety to comprehend the great subject and to learn its true history. For near two hours his audience stood spell bound by his argument and by his unrivaled eloquence, and the wish was universal at his conclusion that the entire congregated nation could have been listeners to his words. All were satisfied that in this great era of his life he had been true to the cause of justice and of liberty and of the American Union, and that above all he had on that occasion been true to the honor and good name of Old Kentucky. We hope in our next to give a more extended outline of this speech and regret that we have to leave it for the present with this brief allusion to it.

After the speech, the company partook of the ample provisions that had been most lavishly prepared by the spontaneous offering of the citizens of Woodford. When the dinner was over, the company again assembled around the stand, and the Hon. George Robertson was loudly called upon to address them. Although entirely unprepared for such an invitation, the Judge, nevertheless, made one of his able and statesmanlike speeches, taking for his theme and as a branch or rather foundation of the Kansas question, the passage of the Missouri Compromise—the beneficial results that flowed from it, and the evils consequent upon its repeal, alluding most beautifully to the coincidence that he and Mr. Crittenden had entered Congress at the same time—he the youngest member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Crittenden the youngest member of the Senate, and that they two were now the only survivors of the bodies to which they respectively belonged. We hope that we will be enabled to lay before our readers a synopsis of this speech also, and the country will find that it, of itself, constitutes an important chapter in our national history.

When Judge Robertson had concluded, Gen. Leslie Combs (who had travelled that day, seventy miles in order to unite with his friends in the Crittenden festival) being loudly called upon arose with all his characteristic buoyancy and in a short impromptu address quickened into most joyous excitement the whole assemblage and sent them to their homes well pleased with him—with themselves, and with all the incidents of the day. We have thus in a hasty manner thrown out a rapid sketch of the occurrences of the day. It will be long ere the memory of the day will pass from the minds of those who were so fortunate as to be present at the noble tribute to a noble man.

## THE WOODFORD COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

The American candidate for Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court is Mr. William J. Steele, a native Kentuckian and an old citizen of Woodford. Mr. Steele is one of the most eminently respectable and worthy citizens of Woodford, and has long borne a high reputation for sterling integrity and an irreproachable private life. He is, moreover, a gentleman whose intelligence, good sense, and clear, liberal, manly and high-toned views, are beyond all cavil. In a word, Mr. Steele is fully capable of discharging the duties of the position for which his party have nominated him, and no exceptions can be taken to him as a man or as regards his qualifications to fill the post in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents.

But still Mr. Steele has opposition, and that opposition proceeds from a member of his own party; and the worst of it is that, as we understand, some of the Americans intend to throw away their votes upon this volunteer candidate. Americans of Woodford, why is this? Is it not true that the opponent of Mr. Steele went into the Convention, and did he not by so doing virtually consent to abide by the decision of that Convention whatever it might be? And was he not in honor bound to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, even though it was against him? We trust that the gallant Americans of Woodford will not be found wandering from the strict path of duty, nor will permit themselves to be blinded in this matter. It is evident that the American opponent to the American candidate expects to be elected by Democratic votes, and that he is playing into the hands of the Democracy, who adopt this trick of creating disaffection in our ranks wherever we are in the majority. Whether he is doing this intentionally or not, we are unable to say, but if not, it is his duty to withdraw in order that there may be unity and harmony among our forces. The effect of having rival candidates in our party can but be to weaken us, and to decrease the majority for McKee. We sincerely trust that the Americans of Woodford who see this will rally around their legitimate standard bearer and march to victory. Let them avoid all interlopers and factions office seekers as they would the foul fiend.

"BARON MUNCHHAUSEN."—Robert Oliver, who came to this city some weeks since in search of his wife, who, it was alleged, had poisoned two of his children in Kentucky and run off with a deputy husband—Robert Oliver, who played the confidence game on Captain Kick, and who took a sharp detective officer some distance down the river, where both were put ashore as humpbacks and deceivers—Robert Oliver, who left the "Adventures of Baron Munchausen" in the safe of the Police Office pretending that his whole course on that trying occasion was such as had met the entire approbation of those who had known him longest and best, and that they had met to-day, in this manner, to express to him their gratitude for the honor he had reflected upon Kentucky by his noble stand in favor of right, truth and justice, against fraud, violence and oppression.

To this Mr. Crittenden responded at considerable length and in his most forcible and happiest manner. Nothing could have exceeded the graceful tenderness with which he alluded to Woodford county as the home of his father and

"We wish that Vice President Breckinridge would read and think a little about the unjoined card, which we re-publish from the Louisville Journal. It refers to him, and the course which he is now pursuing in interfering, as a Federal officer, in the local elections of Kentucky, and in an election for the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals. If he will only pay a little attention to the hints of the writer and desist from his attempts to excite and inflame a sectional hatred against the Government of which he is one of the first officers, he may retain some little of the respect which conservative men still entertain for him.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I have heard many say that this is the age of progress; I suppose that the idea is we progress forward! I have heard many of all parties say (of late) that since God made the world, they never did see or hear of such a Legislative body as assembled in Frankfort, Ky. last winter. I suppose they intended to say—such a progressive Legislature! Well, now, I wish to know, Messrs. Editors, it is in the line of true progressiveness for the Vice President of the U. S., just before an election in Kentucky, to go about (as we used to say) demagoguing and harranguing the people. Now, Messrs. Editors, is this last named item real progressiveness, or is it the real simon-pure back-slap to infernal ruin—politically speaking.

## Lecomptonism in Missouri.

As showing how the Lecompton question enters into the Congressional canvass in Missouri, and especially in the St. Louis district, the following from the Democrat, will be read with interest. Mr. Breckinridge is the American candidate, and Mr. Barret Administration—both running against Blair.

The Republican of yesterday merely mentioned a little incident of the discussion at Central township on Saturday. It says: "Mr. Breckinridge occupied his time in the usual way; and when he propounded the inquiry to Mr. Barret, whether he would have voted as a Democrat or as a Republican, he was in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, that gentleman answered boldly that he would. Mr. Breckinridge made nothing by this motion."

We think Mr. Breckinridge made a good deal by that motion. The whole circumstance is this: At Creve Coeur, a strong pro-slavery district, Mr. Barret thought he would make an extract from the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, and accordingly in the midst of his speech, suddenly swelled up to his largest proportions, and with the most impressive gestures and mouthings, desired to know if Mr. Breckinridge would have voted with Anderson and Woodson on the Lecompton question, had he been in Congress last spring. Mr. Breckinridge replied promptly he would not. This was a stunner, thought Mr. Barret, his friends congratulated him on the success of his manoeuvre. The Republican approved it.

At Central Township, on Saturday, Mr. Breckinridge, in the course of his remarks, adverted to the circumstance at Creve Coeur with surprise. He said ever since the canvass had commenced, he had denounced the Lecompton business, and supported the measures of Mr. Crittenden. In that respect, and of course was opposed to the course of Anderson and Woodson. He had not only done this, but had time and again called upon Mr. Barret for his position on the Lecompton question, and yet that gentleman had always skulked and shirked an answer. In view of these things he said he could not see what particular stress Mr. Barret should, at all, place on a question upon which he (Mr. Breckinridge) had already so fully committed himself. But Mr. Breckinridge said, he felt no hesitation about replying to the interrogatory, and did so at once; and now, in perfect fairness, doing as he was done by, he wanted to put a question to Mr. Barret. Mr. B. was called for and arose in the crowd with no little trepidation and annoyance in his face. Said Mr. Breckinridge, with a beautiful glow of satisfaction on his visage: "Would you, Mr. Barret, have voted with Anderson and Woodson for Lecompton, had you been in Congress last spring?" There was no escape—no dodging, as heretofore—and true to his instincts and his party, Mr. Barret answered, "I would."

This then fixes Mr. Barret on the record. He is in favor of, and would have voted for that monstrous villainy, the Lecompton bill. Mr. Barret has a very heavy load to carry all along, but this comes down like a trip hammer on his raw and jaded carcass.

"THE RICHMOND WHIG," in a recent article, shows what becomes of a small portion of the money wasted by the Federal Government in the following summary:

At Niagara 19 men are employed at an expense of \$12,000 to collect \$8,000; at Oswego 23 men at \$18,000 to collect \$6,000; at Buffalo 30 men at \$17,000 to collect \$10,000; at Burlington 33 men at \$16,000 to collect \$5,000; at Wisconsin 8 men at \$7,000 to collect \$3,000; at Portsmouth 21 men at \$11,000 to collect \$2,500; at Marblehead 9 men at \$2,200 to collect \$2,500; at New Bedford 14 men at \$7,500 to collect \$4,500; at Perth Amboy 13 men at \$4,500 to collect \$1,500; at Oronoke 7 men at \$2,000 to collect \$82; at Toledo 7 men at \$4,400 to collect \$567; at Detroit 10 men at \$36,000 to collect \$495; at Beneola 3 men at \$4,400 to collect \$2,300; at Stockton 1 man at \$3,100 to collect \$143; at Sacramento 1 man at \$3,600 to collect \$402; at San Diego 4 men at \$7,000 to collect \$30; at Monterey 3 men at \$7,000 to collect \$45; at San Pedro 6 men at \$4,200 to collect \$304.

These are scandalous facts, if disgraceful truths can properly be called scandalous. Here is a regiment of public men, says the Louisville Journal, employed in heavy salaries to collect duties utterly insignificant in comparison with the amount of the salaries. It is an infamous expenditure of the public money. It is in keeping with the whole system of expenditures, which, under this Administration, has involved the country deeply in debt and is plunging it deeper and deeper every day. Such things are, or at least should be, enough to startle the nation into a conviction of the necessity of immediate reform.

"THE DEMOCRACY A UNIT."—The Richmond Enquirer, which has long been the leading organ of the more moderate portion of the Southern Democracy, says:

"On the Lecompton question, the Democratic party is divided so equally, that neither section of the party can stand without the assistance of the other. Each section believes its own to be the right opinion, and neither is willing to renounce its own judgment and submit to the arbitrary dictation of the other."

And again:

"The anti-Lecompton Democrats do not constitute a 'small minority' of the party. On the contrary, it is yet to be ascertained whether they do not constitute a majority. It seems tolerably evident, that they command a very large majority in all the North-Western States. In a majority of districts now represented by Democrats from the Northern and Middle States, it is very doubtful whether a single Lecompton man can be returned to Congress. In Kentucky and Virginia, if not in North Carolina and Tennessee, the balance hangs doubtful between Lecompton and anti-Lecompton. And although the advocates of Lecompton doubtless predominate in the Gulf States, a strong body of the Democracy there are inveterately opposed to the English Compromise."

"If my love like a canal boat? Because it is an infernal transporter."

The subjoined extract from the August (Ga.) Constitutionalist no doubt correctly indicates the prevailing feeling toward Senator Douglas among the more temperate Democrats of the South. It is not without significance a sign of the times:

The platform adopted by the two Democratic State conventions of Illinois show that there is really no radical difference of the Democratic party between the two divisions of the Democratic party they represent. Both declare their devotion to the principles of the national Democracy—both profess to sustain the Administration—both claim to be carrying out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act—both reiterate, in the strongest terms, their attachment to the Cincinnati platform—both accept it as the expression of their faith, and the only difference between them is in reference to the question of the course pursued by him upon the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union. The difference involves more passion than principle, and if the division of the Illinois Democracy is to be perpetuated upon it, it must lead to a war of factions in the Democratic party of that State, even more disruptive and disorganizing than that of the "Shells" in New York, and at last in giving the control of the State to the Black Republican party.

Judge Douglas may be said to be responsible for this unfortunate schism in the Democracy of Illinois, as it grew out of his course upon the Kansas question at the last session of Congress, but his opponents in the Democratic party will be responsible for its continuance, and for all the disastrous results which will be produced by it, if it is not speedily harmonized. They are a minority—a faction, we should say—arrayed against the great body of the Illinois Democracy, and jeopardizing its success by making a test of party orthodoxy upon a question which has spent itself, and which the majority are willing to consider as an extinct issue. Under these circumstances, persistence in their opposition to Judge Douglas, and to the regular nominees of the Democratic party, whatever may have been its propriety and necessity, in its inception, will show a factious, disorganizing, and vindictive spirit, and fasten upon them the responsibility for all the consequences which may follow a division of the party.

THE DE RIVIERE AFFAIR.—The principle topic of conversation last evening was the Riviere affair, New York, the full particulars of which were published in our evening paper. While conversing with a friend who was with Col. Blount while he was in this city, searching for the runaway, he related to us a piece of information regarding the gallant leader of the "forlorn hope," which was not altogether new to us, and about which we had privately expressed some doubts. He says that in a conversation with Col. Blount at the St. Charles Hotel, the Col. remarked to him that Dr. Riviere were mail and related the manner in which he had discovered it.

He said that immediately after Riviere had been shot by Captain Maury in the duel at Mobile, the physician after examining the dangerous wound in the face, wished to examine where the first ball had struck in his side on the half sal Riviere strenuously objected and would allow no one to come near him until after he was placed in bed at Colonel Blount's residence. He then requested that Mrs. Blount should examine it. Mrs. Blount stated to her husband that upon examining she discovered that the "gallant captain" wore a steel shirt, which covered the breast and abdomen completely, fastening up the sides, and that underneath this shirt he wore a shirt of buckram.

This accounts for the great coolness of the Zouave upon this occasion—chasing butterflies and plucking wild flowers, and informing his friends that he would shoot the "fellow" and be back to dinner. Murry, no doubt suspected the rascal, for his second shot was aimed at the head and came near finishing him. It is a great pity he did not; it would have saved a hitherto highly respectable family from disgrace.—N. O. Delta.

UNUSUAL RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.—We publish the unusual figures of the harvest of grain at Chicago during four consecutive weeks, with the view of presenting to our readers—especially those engaged in the grain trade—some slight evidence of what the West is capable of doing yet with the old crops. The figures give the receipts at one point only:

Week ending June 19—420,784 376,659 101,739  
" " 26—592,734 437,408 153,482  
" " 3—462,318 385,644 145,905  
" " 10—372,103 389,595 149,125  
Total 1,767,959 1,749,913 630,267

Total of all kinds of grain, 4,157,114 bushels received at Chicago in the space of twenty eight days.—Albany Statesman.

FORNEY ON THE "FINALITY."—Col. FORNEY battles against the Green English "finality" with unparing severity. He scolds the whole thing as a doleful farce, and says:

"The English Finality cannot be accepted by any true Democrat, and least of all by any one who desires the success of his party. On the contrary, it will be repudiated by them all as an incubus upon it, paralyzing its powers, which it is their duty to the party to shake off as soon as possible. But it may be asked, how is it to be shaken off? Easily. By electing members of Congress who will introduce bills as soon as they request it, and presents a Constitution approved by her people. This the English finality refuses—the Democracy must do or it will not only be defeated, but disgraced and destroyed. It will not do to say 'the Kansas question is settled,' and that those who deny this are agitators, enemies of the Democratic party, and allies of the Black Republicans."

MARRIED.  
In Bloomington, Ill., on the 15th inst., by Rev. Geo. Hunt, Mr. ROBERT S. BULLOCK, of this county, to Miss MARY FRANKLIN, of the former place.

George R. McKee's Appointments.

Geo. R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Winchester—Monday, July 26.  
Sharpsburg—Tuesday, July 27.  
Mt. Sterling (at night)—Tuesday, July 27.  
Stanton—Wednesday, July 28.  
Irvine—Thursday, July 29.

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

BEING compelled by ministerial and pastoral duties to cease teaching, I would take this opportunity of returning my cordial thanks to my former patrons, and expressing my appreciation of their patronage and support. Mr. H. RAY, a native of Mississippi, and a recent graduate of Georgetown College, Ky. I know Mr. Ray to be a very able, moral, and intellectual man, and he has several years experience in teaching, and is a fine disciplinarian.

Mr. Ray proposes to open a school for boys and youths in a room over the Engine House, in this city, on the 24th Monday in September, proximo, for a term of two sessions, embracing 30 weeks each, at \$25 per session, payable in advance. He may be found at my study, over Dr. Speed & Rodman's office, any time after August, when he will be happy to see those desirous of entering their boys in the school. In the meantime Dr. Speed will receive the names of any, and secure them a place.

July 26, 1858—w&tw.

## DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

ASSISTED by my daughter, MARY O. LEWIS, I propose to receive into my house in Frankfort, in addition to three of my grand-daughters, three other girls as boarders and pupils. No other girls will be admitted or taught. The physical, moral, and intellectual development of these six girls will be the objects of our care. I have had some experience in teaching, and believe that I can give them many advantages and avoid some evils attending large schools. The charge will be \$80 the session of five months for board and teaching.

Apply to me at Frankfort, Ky., for further or more particular information.

June 28, 1858—w&tw.

A Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge this office.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

## NEW FIRM.

## PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will hereafter keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

THOS. S. PAGE,  
W. A. GAINES,  
JAS. R. PAGE.

## Nurse Wanted.

A liberal cash price will be paid for a good nurse.  
R. W. BLACKBURN.

June 30, 1858—tf.

## LIBERIA,

## AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858,

By Rev. A. M. COWAN.

Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo.

JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us at least ten money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—tf.

## Liberin.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

## J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—tf.]

## Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLESPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

## SPRING

## MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar 10—tf.]

"We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election." [Jan. 30—td.]

"We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin." [March 17—te.]

## STOVES & TIN WARE.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MARCHANT in the establishment lately conducted by Messrs. Marchant & Smith, I would respectfully request all those indebted to the concern to make payment to me, and those to whom the firm is indebted will be settled by me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering

of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;

Claret, Well and Force Pump; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

July 23, 1858—tf.

F. C. SMITH.

## FRANKFORT

## VETERINARY STABLE.

Opposite the State Arsenal.

DR. WILLIAM W. EDGE, after twenty years experience in animal anatomy in all the principal cities of the Union, has established himself in the city of Frankfort, at the above named Stable, kept by A. & P. MERRY, who will also devote their time and attention to the sick and lame brought under my treatment. The Stable is cool, well ventilated, with a day floor, and has an abundant supply of good water. A constant supply of Horse Medicines always on hand. Nocking and Docking done on an improved plan.

## REFERENCES.

Joseph Jewell, proprietor of the Union Course, New Orleans, and late proprietor of the Hurting Park Course, Philadelphia; C. Hutchinson, Stable Keeper, Third St., Baton Rouge, Wm. Allen, Florida St., Baton Rouge; Samuel Rice, Trainer, New Orleans; M. Kellogg, Stable Keeper, Filbert St., Philadelphia; E. K. Conklin, Stable Keeper, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia; James S. Simons, Stable Keeper, Hay Market Square, Boston; Am. Whelam, Stable Keeper, Charleston, S. C.; Charles Pine, Stable Keeper, Vicksburg, Miss.; Dan Rice, the American Clover, Hyattsville, Md.; George W. Gilmore, Stable Keeper, Long Island; George W. Gilmore, Stable Keeper, Third and Vine Streets, Cincinnati; Brown & Co., Stable Keepers, Sixth St., Cincinnati; C. G. Graham, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; W. R. Linn, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; John Henderson, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; Albert G. Bacon, Frankfort; Zeb. Ward, Frankfort.

July 19, 1858—3m.

# TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 3rd Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1858, and will continue four months, under the direction of the following Faculty, viz: JAMES W. DUDLEY, M. D., Emeritus Prof. of Surgery; ROBERT PETER, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacology; JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy; WILLIAM S. CHURCH, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine; ETHELBERT L. DUDLEY, M. D., Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery; SAMUEL M. LETCHER, M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology and Diseases of Women and Children; HENRY M. SKILLMAN, M. D., Prof. of General and Path. Anatomy and Physiology; BENJ. P. DRAKE, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Med. Jurisprudence, and Therapeutics; SAMUEL A. ADAMS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. 177 Tickets to the full course \$100. Matriculation and Library Fee \$25. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Ticket \$10. Agents: A. G. Adams, Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$10 to \$15 per week. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c. Lexington, Ky., July 14, 1858—w&tw.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

### OF THE

## Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky;

JULY 1, 1858.

1. The name of the Company is the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and its location is at Hartford, Conn.

2. The Capital Stock of the Company is FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

3. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

4. The Assets of the Company are as follows



year above written. THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

**JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,**  
April 28, 1858-w&tw2w. Frankfort, Ky

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**GIN**—If you want excellent GIN call at  
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.